Mr. Giddings had left for home on account of indis-

Mr. TAYLOR (La.) moved that Mr. Montgomery

Mr. TAYLOR (La.) moved that Mr. Montgomery be examined, on the presumption that he was unwell, and as most of the Promytvanta delegation seemed to be in bad bealth—[laughter.]

Mr. CLEMENS said to his certain knowledge Mr. Montgomery had gone home electioneering.

After further proceedings, on motion of Mr. CLEMENS (Ala.), the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest, and bring to the bar of the House, such members as had not been excused.

A number were arrested and from time to time brought in, but their excused were not deemed satisfactory, and trey were only discharged fron custody on the payment of the fees.

Mr. Moligan under-tood that members were during at the President's house. The officers of this body had gone thither for them, but were refused admittance. He (Morgan) thought it outrageous that gentlemen should be sitting here at this hour (8 o'clock), while those he referred to were enjoying themselves.

themselves.

Members then indulged in some humorous remarks, which caused considers ble amusement.

Debate followed as to the propriety of these proceedings. One side contended that they would result in no good, and the other that members should be compelled to attend and transact business if they exceed the contended to attend and transact business if they exceed the contended to attend and transact business if they exceed the contended to attend and transact business. pect to adjourn on the 7th of June. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday May 14, 1858. No. 77. John B. Irwin vs. Wm. B. Marshall et al. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, re-versing the decree of the Supreme Court of the Terri-tory of Minnesota with costs, and remanding the cause

r further proceedings.
No. 88. Alfred Ingraham et al. vs. Moses Grooves t al. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the ourt, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the

Eastern District of Louisiana with costs.

No. 90. John Segerson vs. Edward Mathews. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District

ing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District of Missour, with costs and interest.

Nos. 81, 82 and 83. Janes Halfords, administrator, vs. The State of Arkansas. Chief-Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the causes for want of jurisoiction.

Nos. 81 and 85. The President and Directors of the Bank of Washington vs. The State of Arkansas and Bank of the State of Arkansas. Chief-Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the causes for went of jurisciction.

No. 118. The Owners and Claimants of the Scamboat Hugh Junking vs. George H. Sawyer. On mo-

beat High Jenkins vs. George H. Sawyer. On mo-tion of the counsel of the appellees, with the consent of the counsel of the appellants, the appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland was confirmed, with costs

And interest.

No. 168, Willis Cook et al. vs. Merrill A. Furbish et al. The matters in controversy being agreed to and settled, it was ordered that this writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts be dismassed, and that each party pay their own costs in this Court.

No. 269. The United States vs. James R. Bolton.—The motion to dismiss this appeal from the United States District Court for the Montnern District of California, was arend, whereupon the appeal was

California, was argued, whereupon the appeal was

From Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, May 14, 1858.

The fifth trial to-day to elect a Senator and six Representatives from this city to the State Legislature resulted in no choice.

Robbery of Adams & Co.'s Express. Augusta, Ga., Thursday, May 13. The effice here of Adams & Co.s Express offers a

reward of \$2,500 for the recovery of a package of bills on the Planters' Bank of Charleston, stolen on the railroad between Atlanta, Gs., and Montgomery, Ala. Fire in Newark.

Fire in Newark.

Newark, Friday, May 14, 1858.

Pickett's factory, it this city, was wholly destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied by E. P. Hand, wall-paper maker, and Pierce & Hughes, carriage-bow makers, and owned by Joseph Battin. The total loss is \$14,500, and the insurance \$7,100. A steam engine, owned by W. R. Inslee of Brooklyn, was also destroyed; it was valued at \$3,500. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Mr. Hand's loss is \$4,00; on which there is \$2,500 insurance. Messrs. Pierce & Hughes loss \$2,200; no insurance. Joseph Batlin's loss \$4,000; insurance \$2,500.

Railroad Machine-Shops Burnt-Loss \$250,000.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Friday, May 14, 1858.

The machine-sops of the New-Albany and Silem Railroad Company in this place were burned at half-past 1 o'clock this morning. Seven locomotives, two or three passenger cars, and a dozen freight cars, and all the machinery in the buildings, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, and the lasurance amounts to only \$10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. amounts to on an incendiary.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 14, 1858.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 89; Reading Railroad, 231; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 124; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42.

PRESENT TO MAYOR TIEMANN.-The Mayor received yesterday the chaise and harness presented to him as a testimonial of their esteem for his official integrity and personal qualities, by a number of Boston morchants. Accompanying the gift was the following letter, to which is annexed his Honor's reply:

which is annexed his Honor's reply:

To the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemonn, Mayor of the City of New-York.

Six: The undersigned, some of whom are natives of your city, others of whom have resided there, and all of whom are happy to call thomselves your friends, beg your acceptance of the astompanying chaise and harness, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of your character as man, a merchant, and a magistrate. They have seen with peculiar satisfaction that the anticipations which they formed upon your elevation to the Chief Magistrary of New Bork have been more tran confirmed. Integrity, fearlessness, intelligence and energy are necessary combinations in a pulse officer. Nowhere are they more required than in the post which you fill, and by no one have they been more signally displayed. You have grappled undsmayed with every species of corruption, and thus proved yourself a benefactor—we do not think it too much to say so—to the country at large. The public sentiment of that country sustains you, and all honorable men hall your and nave grappled undismayed with every species of corruption, and thus proved yourself a benefactor—we do not think it too much to say so—to the country a large. The public sentiment of that country sustains you, and all honorable men hall your course as an earnest of better inlugs in municipal affairs. They beg, in conclusion, to express their best wishes for your continued success, your health, and your prosperity.

Boston, May 13.

M. Field Fowler,
Franklin King,
George S. Dekter,
Mannaell B. Field,
Edward Ring,
E. L. Perkins,
George S. Dekter,
Mannaell B. Field,
Edward Ring,
Dwight B. Hooper,
Charles Canuth,
George B. Rogers,
James Lee, Jr.,
John C. Howe,
Thomas W. Gray,
E. F. Pratt,
Mayon's Over

Thomas W. Gray.

E. F. Pratt,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, May 11.

GENTLEMEN: I bave received your letter of the 13th Inst., asking my acceptance of the chaise and harmes accompanying the same as a testimonial, as you are pleased kindly to express it, "of your apprecial into of my character as a man, a merchast, and "a magistrate." Coming as this beautiful and substantial taken of regard does, from gentlemen with all of whom I have long held intimate porsonal and business relations, and for all of whom I electrate in the most cordial extern. I cannot but receive it with entitied to accept all the praise you have seen fit to be stow upon me, especially with reference to my course of action as the Chief Executive officer of this city.

I have entirested it is true, labrially to perform those duties, and have earnestly aimed to accure for this city, so far as it depended upon my humble efforts, all the results of good municipal government which your kind partiality has attributed to me; but I must confess that there are many of our cilizens who would have joined similar intentions with far greater ability, and thus have amply justified those flatering opinious you have expressed in your letter. Again returning my thanks for this solid evidence of your exceen, I be you to accept, and theme, my best visites for your health and happiness, and at the same time, believe mo, with sentiments of unfergned respect, to be Year sincere Friend. DANL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

To M. FILLE FOWLER, FRANKLIN KING, GROKER S. DENTER, MAUNSELL B. FIELD, eags, and other cilizens of Boston.

THE BUBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,-A report and resolutions with reference to the exclusion of the Bible from the Schools in the Fourth Ward, submitted by Mr. Erastus Brooks, were adopted by the American General Committee yesterday, and 30,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The following are the recolu-

Resolved. By the American General Committee of the City and County of New York, that the successful attempt which has recently been made by the Fourth Ward and other School officers of the city, to exclude the bible from the Schools, calls forth the earnest and solemn remonstrance of every American citizen in the city whose heart and mind are alive to the welfare of the people.

the city whose heart and mind are alive to the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That it is the nacced duty of the Board of Education, to whom is committed, to a large extent the government and control of the Free Schools of the city, to secure at once the reading of the Bible in the Schools where it has been excluded, and in accordance with the sight of the School is w of the State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all American citizen to resist by every Cerstitutional means all attempts to exclude the may of the Bible in our Public Schools, and that no man holds a proper eximate on the community as a Commissioner or Trustee, who is in favor of smalling, infringing upon, or repealing the existing laws of the State.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for any school office who is not qualified by education and who is not in avor of retaining the Bible in all our Public Schools.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

MERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF

FOREIGN MISSIONS. The Anniversary of the American Board of Comm sioters of Foreign Missions was celebrated yesterday at the Church of the Puritans, Union square. A large audience was present to participate in the exercises The Rev. MARK HOPKINS, President of Williams' College, Mass., presided. When the preliminary exercises had been concluded, the President said that as Carishad been concluded, the President said that as Caristians they rejoiced in the enlargement of Christ's kingdom wherever it might be. They rejoiced at the spiritual awakening in our own land among all classes. God operated in two movements—by uniformities, and also in such a way as to enthrone himself above uniformities. These were the uniformities of reason and the uniformities of faith. They were to expect more and more movements to ealarge our conception of the truth. If God was to increase the power of Christianity in heathen lands, they would expect that He would increase the power of its dissemination in the land whence it was sent, and they had great reason for thankfuries in view of the missionary work. Not only were doors open, but the suffering were calling for help. They had everything to encourage them. When they looked at the state of the churches, was there not some ground of apprehension that they were not doing their duty! But they must arise and join and go forward to the work.

The Rev. G. W. Woon, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, then read the following statement of the condition of missionary enterprises in the foreign field for the year:

The connection which for twenty-four years was maintained,

condition of missionary enterprises in the foreign field for the year:

The connection which for twenty-four years was maintained, with motoal satisfaction and profit between the Reformed Dutch Church and the American Stard in the work of missions, has, in the same spirit in which it was formed, been disadved. The Arcot Mission in India and the Amory Mission in China are, consequently, no lengar under the care of this Board.

Deducting these, the missions are 77, occupying 122 stations and 77 out stations. Seven of the missions are among as many ludien tribes in this country and Canada; two are in the North Pacific; three are in China; seven are in India and Ceylon; two are in Africa; one is in Greece; one in Syris; one is Ancient Assyria; ore in Persia and Koordistan; and two are in Asia Mileor and European Turkey.

Since the annual meeting in September, intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Hamilio, of Constantinopie, Mrs. Milliams, of the Assyrian, and Milliarrick and Dr. Ford, of the West African missions. Three missionnies with their wives have sailed one for the Misceedian mission, and two to Ceylon. One has returned to his former field of help in Syria; and several brethern, now on a visit to their native land, expect soon to leave us. The number of iskers in cor nection with the missions, is 162 ordated missionaries, a physicia; a, Il other male assistant missionaries, and 212 female.

one will go to the Zalus of South Airus; one to the Salus, and Islands; one to Shanhae in Chins; three to the Madura field in It.dis, and four to Turkey. Other applications are about to be made, at dithe prospect for missionaries is increasingly cheering. In orly six of the missions is it found necessary now to own printing establishments in order to the advantageous use of the press. The publications of the last year exceed 4,000,000 pages of which nearly 13,000,000 were instead by the Armenian Missions in Turkey.

The effort to fill up the endowment of the Oahu College, in which a deep interest is felt as a measure necessitated by the wants of the Hawaiian Christian nation and the foreign residents on the islands, has been suspended until a mornin reversible assessor. The schools there supported by the Government, are sostained at an armual cost of over \$40,000, the editors operations of the Board, not including a seponditura the Sandwich Islands, are exhibited in the statement of the Sandwich Islands, are exhibited in the statement of the Sandwich Islands, are exhibited in the statement of clauses of young men in some of the missions. Of the free schools, fourthing about 5,000 pupils. The ological in a statement of clauses of young men in some of the missions. Of the free schools, fourthing about 5,000 pupils. The ological in a statement of clauses of young men in some of the missions; if and in Madura mission; 14 are in the Madura mission; 14 are in the Madura mission; 15 are in the Madura mission; 15 are in the Madura mission; 16 are in the first missions in faith in God. In the procusion of the enterprise faith must be tried, that it may not be present that the trial is dight and the encourage ment great.

The public of Christian missions; it faith in God. In the procusion of the first is dight and the encourage ment great. Or is a state of the supplied of the state of the supplied of the suppli

The Rev. LYNAN B. PEET of the Foo-Chow-Foo The Rev. Lynan B. Perr of the Foo-Chow-Foo Mission, China, then addressed the meeting. He alluded first to the geographical situation of the City of Foo-Chow-Foo and afterward to the peculiarities of the religious systems of China. The Chinese, unlike the Hindoo, had no scruples against listening to foreign teachers. The Chinese had already shown that they were capable of teaching Christianity to their people. The success which had attended the efforts of missionaries in China had exhibited the favor of God. A few years ago no foreign woman was allowed to enter China. The Scriptures were translated into the Chinese by the Protestant missionaries: and while this was being The Scriptures were translated into the Chinese by the Protestant missionaries; and while this was being done the whole coast was opened to their labors, and missionaries and their families could settle among them. Increased facilities of commerce had brought the Chinese to be almost our neighbors. The demand was increasing for more laborers. The religious systems of the Chinese gave them no idea of the true God. But a few centuries since our heathen ancestors were more debased than the Chinese now, and they were raised by the gospel being preached to them. If we sympathized with Christ, we must send the gospel to the heathen, and then we would receive from its lips the words, "Well done, thou good and faith-"ful servant."

servant.

The Rev. Henry M. Scudder of the Arcot Reformed Dutch Church Mission, India, addressed the meeting. He said the missionary enterprise was a subject so great that he was at a loss to speak upon it in the few n inutes assigned him. The first thought be should bring before them was that the Church of Christ had but little knowledge of Hindooism, and he speke of this by his own knowledge. He alluded to the costly, claborate character of the Egyptian temples—their mythological history all looked upon with so much reverence. In contemplating this he, an educated man, was almost overwhelmed, and he thought what must be the power of the system over the Hindoo, whose first act of uncenscious worship was in their magnificent temples. Then the Hindoo transcendentalism was another power that met the missionaries. The missionary effort was but an insect compared with the mountain of Hindooism; but God The Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER of the Arcot Re missionaries. The missionary enort was out an inseconpared with the mountain of Hindsoism; but God had said that "if ye have faith, like a grain of music trid seed, ye shall say to this mountain, be removed "and cast into the sea." They wanted men there to labor. He was always ashamed to speak of money.

"taid seed, ye shall say to this mountain, be removed and cast into the sea." They wanted men there to labor. He was always exhamed to speak of money. They wanted men. If they sent men they created now centers of influence. If they sent men, the money world be forthcoming. He asked only books and bread. He denied that missionaries were actuated by mercenary metives, and said that the life of a mission ary was one of living martyrdom. They were compelled to forego the pleasures of intercourse with their fitiends, to be separated from their little ones, for the seke of extending Christ's kingdom. The men wanted, too, were those who had the talent to cope with the Hiddon mind, and not boys, nor ministers who had faired to exhibit talents in the pulpits at home. Christ had sent Paul to preach to the Gentiles because Paul was possersed of education and strong intellectual powers. They should keep their Peters at home, and rend their Pauls to the missionary field.

The Rev. W.M. Thomrson of Syria next addressed the meeting. He said that no statistics that could be prepared could acquately indicate the good results of missionary labors. He gave, however, a seccinc statea ext of the beginning, history and present condition of the missionary enterprises in Syria, but the number of congregations, ministers and members could not give toem an idea of the state of the progress. But all through the empire there was a derive to hear evangelical sermons. To illustrate the extent of the demand, the speaker related an instance of ignorant Catholic monks requesting Protest at ministers to write their sermons, no malter how evangelical they might be, is that they be able to gratify the wants of aiding the missionary work were the schools and seminaries, and so great was the demand in this regard that in a place where missionaries were driven out years ago, the very men who were engaged in that

act, without any charge in their religious views, had met together and made provisions for the missionaries that they might eccure the education of their daughters, and the result was that now the Scriptures were preached in one of the palaces of the country.

After singing a bymo, the Rev. Dr. Schauppiller of Centagnitioning apoke to the meeting. He said that no field of missionary ecterprise presented more brilliant results than that of Turkey. The guaranty of thought in the Turkieh dominious had opened the minds and the hearts of the people for truth. The extrent of their religious institutiers, with the amount of property the priests controlled, was a powerful means used against them. They had to cortead, not only with Mussulmans but with Catholics, whe, with their schools, were a means of turning aside from the Protestants the currents of education. But while they had means, they had not the confidence of the Mussulmans. The words "Protestantism," "Jesus" and "Bible" were the words which struck the Mussulmans with interest. They wanted men and means, and if they had not, then their labors were endangered. He had been laboring in this country to arouse an interest in the subject for nice months, and he was about to return with little else than—faith. He believed, however, that the revival of religion in this land would result in a movement which would be felt abroad.

The Rev. Alders Bushnkill of the West African mission next addressed the meeting. He alladed to the difficult is that attended their efforts in the Gabon and other missions in Africa, but gave a hopeful ricture of the future, under the blessing of God.

been and other missions in Africa, but gave a hopeful picture of the future, under the blessing of God.

After an address by the Rev. H. S. CARPENTER of Brocklyr, the meeting was dismissed with a benedictive.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BI-

BLE SOCIETY. The American Bible Society held their forty-second Anniversary on Thursday morning in the Church of the Puritans, the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President, in the chair. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were standing in the aisles. At precisely 10 o'clock the exercises were opened by the Rev. Dr. HATFIELD reading the first chapter of the Epistle of St. Peter, and offering a fervent and eloquent prayer after which the PRESIDENT add. essed the meeting. He said:

liev. Dr. Hartinio reading the first chapter of the Episted of S. Peter, and offering a fever which the Prizarioxy and a fewer which the Prizarioxy and the Prizariox

is less then that of last year, the difference being books printed have been 250,000 Bibles and

38,000 Testaments, and 500 volumes in raid letters for the blind; making a total of 631,500.

The issues of the year have been 716,878 volumes; making a total, since the formation of the Society, of

The number of agents employed in the home field is The number of agents employed in the home field is thirty-five, including those in Cahfornia and Oregon. Three also are employed in foreign countries; one in Brazil, one in Spanish America, and one in Turkey. Grants of money for publishing the Scriptures abroad have been greater than ever before, amounting to \$31,432 90. These funds have gone to France, Russia, Geneva (for Italy), Furkey, Persia, India (Northern and Southern), Siam, and China.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, was then introduced, who offered the following resolution.

Resolved. That the Report, an abstract of which has been read.

Resolved. That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, e printed and circulated under the direction of the Management.

e printed and cheulated under the direction of the Managers. He said that we are told in the Bible, that man was He said that we are told in the Bible, that man was made in the image of God—a feeble image, perhaps, like the image of the sun in the dew drop, but yet an image. One attribute of this likeness was the power of working in other piaces. This Society works in nearly all the different portions of the globe. This Society is working together with God. We also work with all God's people. All other societies are nothing without this—the Bible is the basis of all societies. It is glorious thus to work with God and with all good men. But it is also necessary that we work for God.

Rt. Rev. Dr. McLuvaine, Bishop of Ohio, rose to second the resolution and signify his acceptance of the

Rt. Rev. Dr. McIlvaise, Bishop of Ohio, rose to second the resolution and signify his acceptance of the report. He said in looking around him he saw many faces whom he knew formerly. From the year 1825 till 1833 he was present at every anniversary, but since then 25 years had elapsed without his being present. This was not from any lack of love on his present. This was not from any lack of love on his part, but from other duties which prevented him from erjoying that pleasure. In saying that he leved the Bible Society, it was not the Society that was honored, but himself. He was much pleased with the manner in which the Society had passed through the trials of the past year. He hoped that the Society would henceforth erjoy the peaceable fruits of right-countries. We must take care not to rely too much upon the mere book; we must not rely too much upon the outward symbols and expressions of the Word of God. We must rely upon the grace of God—that grace which is yet in Heaven, in the hands of the great High Priest.

The resolution was then adopted.

great High Priest.

The recolution was then adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Cummines of Middleton, Conn., then offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That a doe appreciation of the design of God in the gift of the Bible, and a practical restriction of the importance of its truth, would lead to more carnest efforts to secure its universal offusion.

He said that about 1,800 years ago there was a remarkable scene before King Agrippa, when Paul asked him, "Believest thou the Propnets?" This Society might say to thousands, "Believest thou the Bible?" In proportion to that belief must you aid th's Society. It is no new experiment; it seeks to give the tried Word of God, not murred by human comments, but pure as silver tried in the turnace. But oftentimes repeated truth creates dissatisfaction. No truths are received with more satisfaction than the divine origin of the Bible. A reverence for the Bible was inculcated in almost every man before he could understand it. But the very union which characterized this Society might lessen its efficiency. We all believe in the Bible, and that our interests will be promated by its distribution; but our most extrest efforts are any to be given to some more private association. The Bible is the basis of all reforms; and yet how many earnest, real fronds of humanity there are who do not think that the best was for them to work is to He said that about 1,800 years ago there was a re-

of improvement. Men are searching after the truth; they are exploring the ruined places of earth; and of making books, from the ponderous tome to the daily journal, there is no end. But with all this, there is not a proper appreciation of the Book of books. It is a sail truth that many turn away from the Bible entirely; and many of our books tend toward infidelity. The Bible is too much looked upon as a kind of ornamental tock—one to have as a kind of ornamental tock—one to have as a kind of necessity—but not often enough looked to as a book which we are to make the rule of life. It is a book the beauties of which cannot be described; it has come down to us from former ages, and withstood the tooth of time and the assaults of all its enemies. The Bible is suited to every order of intellect.

Mr. Cummings closed with a glowing description of the blessings which should come upon the world when its Bible should be universally reserved as the rule of life to all nations.

the Bible should be universally received as the rule of life to all natices.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain to the Seamen's Society, seconded the sealution. He spoke of the early disciples who were sailors, and of their prompt obedience to the Savier's commands. He was thankful he was permitted to preach the Gospe, to sailors. When his brother spoke of the many lands where this Society was working, he yet left out one very large class of people. He believed that the men of the sea were the ones who should carry the Gospel to the benighted rations of the earth. He spoke of the good effects of the distribution of the Bible among sailors, and related several instances of conversion among sailors.

The Rev. Dr. Bethense then read the following:

As the Providence of God is bringing great numbers from

As the Providence of God is bringing great numbers foreign countries to reside among us, many of them without faceing countries to reside among us, many of them without the Bible.

Reselved, That it is among our first duties to furnish them with that Sacred Book, that they may thus become a blessing and not

n evil to car population.

He said, he was thankful for such a theme. It was a theme which appealed not only to the heart of every man as a Christian, but as a citizen of the United States. There was great sublimity in the old Platonic dectrine, that God was unity. As we wander from this idea, we become lost in a chaotic wilderness. In the religion of cur Bible we return to that God whom the best of the way and it is to come home to God. the religion of cur Bible we return to that God whom we have left. How sweet it is to come home to God! There is our comfort. We come home, and God is our rest. We are told that virtue is the harmony of the soul. The God that made nature wrote the Bible, and both will agree. He said: What has the Bible Seciety done! The bleasings of Pentecost were repeated in the works of this Society. Whereas at the commencement of the last century there were only about 40 languages which were reduced to vocabularies, there was now in the libraries of the American and English Bible Societies, the Bible in 170 different larguages. When England and France wished to communicate with China, it was the Missionary, our own Parker, who enabled them to make their wishes known. This showed that it was religion, and not philanthropy, that was to bring the nations of the earth together.

paralytic, and I took him by the hand and asked him if he had any message to his old congregation. He sais yes—tell them "The night cometh when no man can work." So I say work for the Bible Society before the night cometh.

The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Humpher.

As usual, the annual meeting of the Society was held at the Bible House, in Astor-place, at 20 clock. At that hour the Hcn. Theodore Freelinghuysen took the chair, surrounded by the following Vice-Presidents: the Hon. Heman Lincoln of Boston, Dr. Thomas Cex of New-York, John Tappan, esq., of Boston, the Hcn. Luther Bradish of New York, the Hon. Freeborn Garretson of Dutchess County, the Hon. A. B. Hashrouck of Uster County, the Hon. E. A. Newton of Massachusetts, Wm. B. Crosby, B. L. Swan, James Lennox and Francis Hall of New-York. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Woedbridge, of Va., read a portion The Rev. Dr. Woedbridge, of Va., read a portion of the Scriptures, and offered prayer.

A committee was appointed to report suitable persons to fill the vacancy of the class of directors, whose term had expired; that committee reported, and their report was accepted, as follows:

Timothy Hedges, Cornelius Dubois, Frederick T.
Peet, Isaac Wood, Washington R. Vermilye, Edward J. Woolsey, Robert Carter, Marshall S. Bidwell, Wm. M. Evarts.

EXHIBITION OF THE PUPILS OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The stage of the Academy of Music, where so many of the children of song have, time after time, poure forth their most ravishing strains to charm the ears of the enraptured multitudes before them, was thronged on Thursday afternoon with those whose lips have never uttered and whose ears have never heard the voice of song or any other sound. The children of Silence in the Temple of Music; a sad thought, and a

The Academy was crammed, and the audience were The Academy was erammed, and the audience were interested and enthusiastic. There were about 308 popils piecent, about 175 of them males. The cambition was announced to begin at 4 p. m., and as the house had to be vacated by 6, in order that preparations for the Musaid Concert might be made, the exercises were very much hurried, too much so, indeed, to afford opportunity for any particularly detailed examination in the various studies to which the students had applied themselves. A short address relative to the condition and explanatory of the mode of teaching the scholars was made by the President of the institution, Mr. Harvey P. Peer. The classes were then examined, beginning with these the least advanced. The examination exercises were as follows:

Original sentences, into which some word selected by the audience should be introduced. Answers to questions in Geography and History. Incorporating several words given by the audience into a single sen-

The High Class was called to the slates, and each The High Class was called to the slates, and each wrote a law words, suggested by the occasion. One of these exercises is a follows: "This lovely afternoon, so favorable for this occasion, the most lively emotions of picesure are awakened in our minds, at witnessing so vest a concurse of the intelligent and benevolent, where attendance upon our exercises is proof of their kindly sympathy with the unfortunate. We trust that there intersected in, and who have taken an active part in the great cause of benevolence, will find that their labors have not been in vaic, but in contemplating the glorious changes that have been wrought, and in which they have been instrumental, resp the sacet reward of an applicating conscience. While the claims of those, who in distant lands, worship many earnest, real friends of humanity there are who do not think that the best was for them to work is to circulate the Bible! God has given the Bible as a remedy for all the svile of the world. This is an age

hand or warning voice to guard them from its pitfalls hand or warning voice to guard them from its pitfalls and erares, are targed upon the notice of the phienterropic with so much eathwaissm, it is but natural that the efforts made for the amsilication of the condition of the deaf and dumb, who are orphars in a double sease, are the kind hand of itaclingace has lifted the will of ignorance from their minds, and heathens in ignorance of the trace God, should touch a responsive chord in the breasts of the philasthropic who compose this community. The building in which we are holding our exhibition is dedicated to the Goddees of Music, and it was but yesterday that its vast dome was made vocal with the sweet songs of these who, though shut out from the beautiful panors may of nature and of art, still found this deprivation in some degree compensated for by the pisaures of bearing. To-day is held the anniversary of those ou whose ears never fell the food tones of a parent's voice. But they, in contemplating the bliss is store for them when the praises of their Maker, can hardly ragret that their ears have tweer beet marred by earthly sounds." The audience were requested to ask questions of the class. To one of these thus proposed, namely, "Which would you rather be, deaf and dumb, or blind?" the following beautiful answer was returned by one of the young gentlemen:

"I can form to exception of the happiness of the blind. In other than that produced by conversation with the world, and of ling-continued communion with the world, and of ling-continued communion with the world, and of lifering to the spoken productions of eloquest minds, of inspiring and receiving the harmonies of music, and of long-continued communion with the world. The deaf and dumb, on the contrary, enjoy everything which others do, except that they are deprived of those pleasures to which the ear is essential. The glericus sun-light and the varied and wondrous beauties of the cuter world."

The following sentence, embodying all these words, was written by one of the outer long the sun of the cuter w

nently satisfying, as to the progress the pupils are making under the able corps of teachers attached to the institution.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Twenty-second Anniversary of the American Temperarce Union was held on Thursday evening at the Church of the Puritans, Union square. The public exercises, which began at 7½ p. m., were preceded by a prayer meeting of one hour for the conversion of liquer dealers. There was not a large number prea-ent at the prayer meeting, but at the time appointed for the public exercises to commence the house was well filled.

well filled.

Ex-Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, who was to have presided, was not present on account of indisposition, and Dr. Tyng, who was announced to preside in his absence, did not appear. Dr. Tappan of Boston was appointed to the chair, and made the opening address, which consisted of anecdotes of the early history of the Temperance Reform. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Dr. Mansel. The financial condition of the Society was not repre

The financial condition of the Society was not represented as in a very presperous condition. The whole amount of denations for the year was only \$1,987.29. The regular publication of the Society was only prevented from being suspended by the timely donation of \$600 from Boston.

The Rev. George T. Prok next spoke at considerable length in an animated manner in support of the principles of total abstinance. He was just on the point of embarking for California, and this was the last time he might ever enjoy to speak in his native State in behalf

emight ever enjoy to speak in his native State in behalf of the glorious cause of Temperance; but he rejoiced that he was able to utter this last word in defonse of the true and the right.

A collection was taken up, and afterward Peter Sixclair of Scotland made a short address, when the following resolutions were adopted:

A collection was taken up, and alterward Falls.

Sixclard of Sociland made a short address, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That in the existing moral and religious condition of our country we see the highest motives for a new and more vigorous effort in our special enterprise, in encouragement to labor, and a teward which cannot be estimated.

Resolved. That having been folled in many of our efforts to procure protection by the civil arm from tempéstions to drinking and drunkenness held out by those who, for gain, will sell intoxicating drinks, we rejoice that, though cast down, we are not destroyed; and that there is a general determination to rally for securing rights most sound and inviolable, and never to be absudoned through fear or discouragement.

Resolved. That we this day congratuates Maine for having these rights, the rights of protection once more secured to her thousands of suffering families, and her rising generation by an intelligent, fire, and high-minded Legislature; and trust that, at the poll, her people wil show themselves worthy of the honor. Also our sixer Safe, Massachmetts, for arriving at that high elevation where these who would fatten on the ruins of their follow-men find no protection or escape from a just public indignation in the bribery of courts, or the corruption o juries.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction closed the meeting.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY OF THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Anniversary of the M. E. Conference Sunday School took place last evening at the Central M. E. Church in West Eighteenth strest. The services were commenced by singing by the choir and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mead.

The Rev. Mr. EGGLESTON was first introduced, and congratulated the audience upon assembling together this season under such favorable circumstances. He this season under such favorable circumstances. He spoke of our superior advantages, civil and religious, and ascribed them to the influences of the Bible. Of the origin of Sabbath schools all were undoubtedly well informed. It seems to have been the child of Providence. If the founders were to arise and see the machinery now at work throughout the land, they would be astonished. Now hundreds of thousands of children gather into the Sabbath schools every Suncey, with thousands of competent teachers to instruct them. Papers and books devoted entirely to this cause are published, and the progress of Sabbath Schools is ouward, and their influences are destined to be felt throughout the land.

be felt throughout the land.

The Rev. Mr. Abans directed his remarks particu-larly to the teaching of Sabbath-School children. Their instruction should embrace the temporal as wel

as the religious life.

The Rev. Mr. Hank concluded, in some very interesting remarks in regard to Sabbath Schools and the influence they have upon the institutions of our Gov-

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. The Anniversary of this Association closed last even

irg at the Church of the Messiah. The church wa quite full, and the audience listened to the speakers with profound attention during three hours. The Ray Dr. SAWYER gave an exposition of the true and false views of Evangelical Religion; the Rev. Dr. Bellows spoke of the influence of Theological theories upon the practical conduct of life; the Rev. O. B. FROTH-INCHAM spoke of the proper treatment of the Infidel tencencies of our day; the Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD's theme was the Religion of Fear and the Religion of Love; the Rev. E. H. Charin closed with a masterly commentation of the fact that the tendencies of the age were friendly to larger views of Christianity.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. The Woman's Rights Convention concluded last

evering with a fine speech from Mr. Grouge William CURTIS, in which, while the right of woman to suffrage was fully proved to be inherent in her humanity, and all the objections were fully answered, the Tract Society and James Buchanan received capital hits. A pertinacione attempt to hiss Mr. Curtis down was un-

successful. During the day Mrs. ELIZA T. FARSHAR offered a series of resolutions deciaring that the partial and masculine civilination of the past has prepared the way ters higher civilization, which woman is fitted to athieve by her more complex organization, her greater delicacy of structure, and beauty of person, her sup-rier endurance and heroism, and her higher capacity of

In the report of the Anniversary of the American Abeliton Society in yweeday's Tarnous, is was the Rev. Harnov II. Ganxarr (not Cardner), of the Prohyberian Church in P. lines [attrect, who make the spening address.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SO

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1858.

The Twenty-first Anxiversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Chestaut street, Pailadelphia, Thursday, the 13th inst. The Rev. B. T. Weich D.D., President of the Society, took the chair at 10 o'clock a. m., and the meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Baron Storr, D. D., of Baston, Mana, and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. G. S. Webb, D. D. of New-Jessey. The President theoreminated the following Committee to nominate officers and managers for the ensuing year, vis.:

Rev. Edward Larbop, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Rev. Neural Larbop, D. D., of Philadelphia.

William J. Tedd. Equ. of New York.

Rev. Phiness Storr of Boston.

Rev. Neuben Jefrey of Philadelphia.

During the absence of the Committee, Dr. Welsh delivered the opening address, which was an oloquent and feeling appeal for the Bible.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

For President-The Rev. Edward Lishnop, D. D., W. Tedd, eq., the Hon. Issae Davis, Lib. D., antiquite a number of others.

For Managers—The Rev. John Dowfing, D. D., the Rev. D. M. Grabon, the Rev. J. R. Staward, the Rav. W. a. Higgs, D. D., the Rev. W. S. Mikela, the Rev. A. S. Patton, Samual Raynor, John M. Price, Jr. N. C. Platt, S. S. Coustan, Feer Bain and Phijsh Lewis, Jr.

Por Screenies-Runyon W. Martin, the Rev. Mr. Pelia, the Rev. J. J. Woolay.

For Recording Screenies—Warren Carter. D.D., President of the Society, took the chair at 10

Rayner, John M. Price, Jr. N. C. Pisti, S. S. Constant, Polest Bally and Elijsh Lewis, Jr.

Per Secretic Bally and W. Martin, the Rev. Mr. Pelis the Rev. J. J. Woolbey.

Per Recording Secretary—Warren Carter.

For Corresponding Secretary protein—U. D. Ward.

For Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary's reports were read and adopted.

On motion, certain parts of the above reports were referred to the following Committee: The Rev. A. P. Masor, the Hcn. Peter P. Ruryon, W. R. Martin, the Hon. I. M. Linnard, Thos. Wattson, the Rev. I. C. Harrison. At 124 o'clock adjourned to 3 p. m.

Leane Newton, esq., offered a resolution that a Gemmittee of Five be appointed to confer with Committees to be appointed by the other societies of the denomination to report next year a plan by which the different societies could be strengthened and their operations enlarged, which was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of Three to nominate the names of five suitable persons for this important committee.

The Chair appointed the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D.D., John M. Bruce, jr. esq., and W. J. Tedd.

The Committee on Treasurer's and Corresponding Secretary's Reports reported at length, and their report was adopted.

The Committee of Three reported the following names to compose the Committee: lasae Newton, esq.; the Rev. S. W. Adame, D. D.; Wm. M. McPherson, esq.; Isaac Davis, I.L. D.

Adjourred until 8 o'clock p. m.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. H. C. Fish of

Adjeurred until 8 o'clock p. m. In the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. H. C. Fish of Newark, N. J., delivered the annual sermon to

At 10 o'clock the Society adjourned sine die.

FROM KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT-THE ENGLISH SWINDLE.

We have letters to the 5th inst. A reënforcement of the United States troops, consisting of one company of the 3d Artiflery and a section of the 2d Artiflery, with a two-gun battery from Fort Leavenworth, had nearly reached Fort Scott. Matters there were aseuming a more serious aspect. Many of the Free State settlers had left the valleys of the Little Osage and the Marmaton. Brocket, with Clarke, had left the Fort, but Capt. Hamilton, or Dr. Hamilton, "as big a "ruffian as either of them, and even more deter-"mined," still kept up the patrol of night plunderens and murderers. It was thought that the Third District Court, Judge Williams, would not attempt to de anything. Judge Williams had sent messages to several of the Free-State men who are under bonds not to attempt to come to Fort Scott, as it was as much as their lives were worth. He promised to see the cases continued without forfeiting their bonds.

The troops still at the Fort were in a state of insubcrditation. Some of Capt. Anderson's company "J," a remnant of Buford's banditti, had joined the night marauders and supplied United States arms to their companions. Application for their removal had been made to Gov. Denver, who had, however, taken ne steps to this end. Meantime, Company J has taken neasures to regenerate itself, by establishing an la-formal tribunal before which delinquent soldiers of the corps are arraigned. Eight were sentenced to receive so many lashes on the bare back, unless they would ely leave the compa "The Rogue's March." Capt. Anderson at first refored to carry out these sentences, but acquierced upon being told that in case of further opposition his com-pany would disband and report the facts to the com-

The voice of the Kansas papers upon the Euglish switchle is as decided as could be wished.

nanding officer at Fort Leavenworth.

Having found that threats alone are insufficient Having found that threats alone are insufficient to curb the people of Kansas, our enemies have joined a threat and bribe, and hope by this means to succeed in their nefarious purposes. We would inform the Administration and its minions that the Government does not own land enough to buy up the people of Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain though it be

Kanes.

Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain though it be painful. With that devotion and magnanimity obseracteristic of the Free State party, we should drop all thought of existing State Governments; go, like one man, into the election under the English bill, vote the land bribe, with its Lecompten appendage, into eternity, and then urge forward emigration, so that before another year rolls around, we may count a population guaranteeing our admission into the confederation even under the high-handed terms of the English bill. There are our views on the matter, but we think it highly in portant that a Convention of the people should soon be called, and that, as a party, we should receive upon some definite policy adapted to the present condition of things.

From The Quindars Chindowaa.

The unfair submission of the Lecompton Constitution will not shield it; the people will strike through the ordinance to bury the lance of their just indignation deep in the heart of the swindle, and thus strock down, it will be trampled into the very earth, while its memory, like the ghest of Banquo, will forment the party which countenarced its creation and cherished its transient being.

From The Lawrence Republican.

As we go to press we learn that the Lecompton bill, as reported by English from the Committee of Conference, has passed both branches of Congress—in the House by nine majority. Lecompton is therefore passed—provided the people of Kaneas vote to accept a proficered land grab: otherwise we remain in a Territorial condition until we have 93,000 lanabitante. Of course we will remain a Territory!

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gasette.

In the parts of Northern Kanass which I have

Crrespondence of The Cincinnati Gasette.
In the parts of Northern Kansas which I have visited, there is little politics excitement, but a general determination exists to vote down the Lecompton ordinance and Constitution.

ITALIAN OPERA. -Burton's Theater was liberally atterded last evening. The opera of "Linda" gave a limited scope to the serious dramatic powers of Roaceti. He showed equally splendid histrionic genius in delineating the sorrowing old man with that exhibited in his Dulcamera and Figaro. Mad. Le La Grange was particularly brilliant, and Tiberioi sang with much expression. The epplane was great—at times it rose to a turnuit. The spera is rapidly rising in favor, and continued would be successful.

For Mrs. Hoey's benefit, which takes place this evening, an unusually attractive bill is presented. Be-side "London Assurance" and "The Downger," in which the leading artists at Wallack's appear, Carl Formes, Madame D'Angri and Miss Annie Milner sing, Mr. Hemy Cooper plays upon the violia, and the leading darseuse of the Ronzani troupe darces. The character of the entertainment will countless render the full house, which the beneficiary would at all events